REMARKS

This Amendment in an RCE is filed in response to the Office Action of September 26, 2007 in which claims 1-19 were finally rejected.

I.   Subject-matter of the invention

Claim 1 is related to a method for presenting at least a part of a page.

This method comprises the following features:

-      at least partially dividing at least one page into a plurality of areas;

-      determining which areas of said plurality of areas shall be made active areas and which areas shall be made non-active areas;

-      making said areas which have been determined to be made active active areas;

-      presenting said active areas and said non-active areas in a first representation, and

-      in response to a user operation on at least one of said active areas, presenting said at least one active area in a second representation.

Independent claims 14, 15 and 17 are directed to a corresponding computer readable medium (claim 14), device (claim 15) and system (claim 17).

II.   Prior art

"Detecting Web Page Structure for Adaptive Viewing on Small Form Factor Devices" (Chen et al)

Chen et al discloses a browsing convention to facilitate navigation and reading on a small-form-factor device. A web page is organized into a two level hierarchy with a thumbnail representation at the top level for providing a global view and index to a set of sub-pages at the bottom level for detail information (abstract). This approach consists of two processes, as depicted in Fig. 2 and described in the legend thereof: The first process analyzes the structure of a given web-page and the second process splits the web-page into a two-level hierarchy, wherein a thumbnail is

generated at the top level and served as the navigational entry for all the sub-pages at the bottom level (page 2, right column, 2nd paragraph).

The page analysis extracts the semantic structure of an existing web page, wherein this structure is a hierarchical representation of the web page, in which each node is a group of objects in the web page. The goal of the page analysis is to identify a set of nodes in the hierarchy, in which each represents a unit of information that can be managed and displayed individually. These nodes are called "content block" in the paper (page 2, right col., 3rd paragraph). Fig. 3 depicts this process of partitioning a web page into content blocks.

The page adaptation of the second process is explained in section 4, beginning on page 5, wherein two methods for splitting the web side are considered: single-subject splitting (Fig. 13(a)) and multi-subject splitting (Fig. 13(b)). The multi-splitting generates a new index page in addition to sub-pages (page 5, right col., last paragraph). The sub-pages are generated based on the results of the page analysis in the first process, wherein the content in a final set of content block is extracted and stored into the sub-pages (page 6, left col., 2nd full paragraph).

All the sub-pages are created, the index page which contains a thumbnail and hyperlinks to its sub-pages is generated (page 6, right col., 2nd paragraph), so that the result is a two-level hierarchy of content as shown in Fig. 13(b) (page 5, right col., last paragraph, concluding on page 6).

While browsing an adapted web page, the user will first receive this index page, wherein the index page provides an overview and guidance for the user to access each sub-page through the hyperlinks in the index page (page 6, top of left col., continuation of paragraph from page 5). The user can click on any block in the thumbnail of the index page to access the corresponding sub-page (page 6, right col., 3rd paragraph).

US 6,834,306 (Tsimelzon)

Tsimelzon discloses a system that allows users to select certain portions (sub-elements) of web pages and to turn notifications on or off for those selected sub-elements of the web page. A notification is sent when the selected sub-element of the

web page changes in a user-specified way. The user sets a notification condition for each selected sub-element of the web page. When the notification condition is true for any of the selected sub-elements, the system notifies the user that his selected sub-element of the web page has changed. According to an embodiment, the web page is broken into sub-elements of varying granularity. Selection-enabling information is added to the web page to enable the user to select the sub-elements and the web page is sent to the user's browser. The user selects certain sub-elements or sub-elements of the web page, thus creating a so-called "shortpage", and sets notification criteria for each. This is described in col. 7, lines 8-25 with reference to Figs. 5(a)-5(c). In Fig. 5(b), the web page of Fig. 5(a) is displayed broken down into blocks 502, 503, 504 and 505, and these blocks have selection-enabling information (a pair of show/hide boxes having a check mark and an "X", respectively). Fig. 5(b) shows an editing area 510 and a preview area 520. Each of these areas can be sized and scrolled by the user.

III.   Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-7 and 9-19 are rejected as being anticipated by *Chen*.

Claim 8 is rejected as being rendered obvious over *Chen* in view of *Tsimelzon*.

IV.   Our comments and instructions

With respect to the features of claim 1, the following is noted:

Chen may be considered to illustrate a method for presenting at least a part of a page (the web page of Fig. 2). The page may be considered to be at least partially divided into a plurality of areas (Fig. 3: partitioning the web page into content blocks; page 6, left col., 2nd full paragraph: extract and store content blocks into sub-pages).

Chen may further be considered to determine at least one area of said plurality of areas to be made an active area, since hyperlinks to the sub-pages are generated in the index page (page 6, right col., 2nd paragraph). Thus, *Chen* may be considered to determine any of the content blocks to be active by means of generating said hyperlinks.

The content blocks in the thumbnail image (i.e. the index page) may be considered to be made an active area, since the user can click on any block in the

thumbnail to access the corresponding sub-page (page 6, right col., 3rd paragraph). It may be considered that said plurality of areas are presented in a first representation (page 6, right col., 3rd paragraph: "index page with thumbnail image for the original web page containing the content blocks marked with different colors"; Fig. 14). Furthermore, *Chen* may be considered to present at least one of said at least one active area in a second representation in response to a user operation on said at least one active area (page 6, right col., 3rd paragraph: "the user can click on any block in the thumbnail to access the corresponding sub-page").

The use of a computer readable medium according to claim 14 may be considered to be disclosed by page 7, right col, 1st full paragraph of *Chen*.

A device and a system according to claims 15 and 17 (implementing the method steps of claim 1) may be considered to be obvious by the use of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) for page splitting and depicted in Fig. 18 of *Chen*.

We have therefore amended the independent claims by replacing the step "determining at least one area of said plurality of areas to be made an active area" with the modified step "determining which areas of said plurality of areas shall be made active areas and which areas shall be made non-active". Furthermore, we have modified the subsequent steps accordingly. This feature is disclosed for instance on page 27, lines 21-26 (see also page 6 at [0072] of US 2005/0229111). Thus, the subject-matter of the amended independent claims includes that at least one area is determined to be non-active so that active areas and non-active area are presented in the first representation.

In applicant's view, this new feature is not disclosed in *Chen* (or any other prior art document). According to applicant's interpretation, *Chen* teaches to generate an index page which contains hyperlinks to all sub-pages (page 6, right col., 2nd paragraph), i.e. any of the extracted content block is linked to the corresponding sub-page by a hyperlink (page 6, right col., 3rd paragraph):

> "While browsing an index page, the user can click on <u>any</u> block in the thumbnail to access the corresponding sub-page".

Thus, *Chen* teaches to make all areas of the plurality of areas (i.e. any of the extracted content blocks) to be made active areas. Accordingly, *Chen* fails to disclose

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determining which areas of the plurality of areas shall be made non-active areas.

Furthermore, *Chen* also fails to disclose presenting both active areas and non-active areas in the first representation since *Chen* discloses that any of the areas presented in the first representation (i.e. any of the content blocks in the thumbnail) can be clicked by the user to access the corresponding sub-page. Thus, *Chen* fails to disclose presenting non-active areas of said plurality of areas in the first representation.

For all of the above reasons, withdrawal of the novelty rejection of claims 1-7 and 9-19 is requested.

Claim 8 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Chen* in view of *Tsimelzon* (U.S. 6,834,306).

According to applicant's interpretation, the subject matter of amended claim 1 (from which rejected claim 8 depends) is further neither anticipated nor rendered obvious in the view of *Tsimelzon*. First of all, according to applicant's interpretation, in Fig. 5(b) of *Tsimelzon*, all blocks in the editing area 510 are selectable (active). *Tsimelzon* thus fails to disclose that any of these blocks in the editing area 510 are determined to be non-selectable (non-active), and *Tsimelzon* completely fails to disclose that both non-selectable and selectable blocks after having been determined to be non-selectable or selectable are presented together in one representation.

Furthermore, if the selection of the check boxes associated with the blocks in Fig. 5(b) of *Tsimelzon* should be considered as making an area (block) active, the requirement of independent claim 1 that, in response to a user operation on said active areas (selected block), said active areas would be presented in a second representation would not be fulfilled, since there is no further user interaction when a block has been selected.
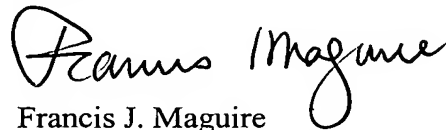
In addition to not anticipating claim 1, claim 8 is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in connection with applicant overcoming the novelty rejection of claim 1, from which claim 8 depends.

Withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of claim 8 is requested.

V.   Conclusion

The objections and rejections of the Office Action of September 26, 2007, having been obviated by amendment or shown to be inapplicable, withdrawal thereof is requested and passage of claims 1-19 to issue is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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